TEXAS-LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

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OUTPUT 22,241,413 BBLS.

Government Statistics of Petroleum Production in 1904 Credit That Amount to Texas, Entitling This State to Second Place—California First with 29,649,434 Barrels—Record for the First Half of the Present Year Indicates That Texas Will Lead All Other States in Oil Production in 1905—Tables Showing the Yield in Each State, Average Price Received, and Total Value.

Advance sheets of statistics covering the production of petroleum in the United States in 1904 have been received by the Oil Investors' Journal from Mr. F. H. Oliphant, of the United States Geological Survey, under whose direction the figures were compiled. The completed report is now in the hands of the authorities at Washington and will be printed and made ready for distribution at an early date.

According to Mr. Oliphant's figures, which represent the actual runs of oil, Texas ranks second in the list of petroleum producing states in 1904, with an output of 22,241,413 barrels. The average price received for Texas crude petroleum was 36.7 cents a barrel, and the value of the entire output was $8,156,220.

Only one state shows a yield in excess of Texas, and that is California, which is credited with 29,649,434 barrels. The average price of the California product is put at 27.9 cents, and the total value of $8,265,434.

Louisiana ranks seventh, with a production of 6,611,419 barrels, of which 3,670,000 barrels remained in storage and unsold at Jennings at the close of the year. The average price received for the Louisiana product was 36.33 cents a barrel, and the amount realized at the wells for the 2,941,419 barrels that were sold was $1,068,695. A small portion of the Louisiana production was from the Welsh field, located about fifteen miles west of Jennings, but the greater part of it came from the Jennings district, where the development of the 1950-foot sand in July and the succeeding months resulted in a largely increased yield—the daily output, for a time, being nearly 80,000 barrels. Individual wells in this district have shown a capacity of 18,000 barrels a day. The first deep sand gusher at Jennings started flowing in July, 1904. The latest one was brought in on June 14, 1905, eleven months afterward, and is producing from 10,000 to 11,000 barrels a day.

The Jennings and Welsh districts in Louisiana and the oil fields in Southeast Texas are all located in the gulf plain. The accident of a state line causes them to be considered separately by statisticians. Grouping all the gulf plain pools into one general district gives a combined production in 1904 of 28,852,832 barrels, or only 796,602 barrels less than the output of California, where no state lines divide the different fields.

In 1895 Texas produced only 50 barrels of petroleum. The discovery of oil at Corsicana in 1896 increased the output in that year to 1,450 barrels, and in 1897 to 65,975 barrels. In 1898 the production of the state was 546,070 barrels, in 1899 it was 669,013 barrels, and in 1900 it was 836,039 barrels. Spindletop, in 1901, increased the state's production to 4,393,658 barrels, and the figures would have been greatly in excess of this amount if there had been facilities for marketing or storing the output of the gushers. In 1902 Texas jumped to second place in the list of petroleum producing states, having a production of 18,083,658 barrels. Ohio was in first place, with 21,014,231 barrels. California was third with 13,984,268 barrels.

The following year witnessed a shifting of places, California leading with a production of 24,382,472, Ohio second with 20,480,286, and Texas third with 17,955,572 barrels. Louisiana was in ninth place, with 917,771 barrels.

In 1904 Texas changed places with Ohio, while California remained in the lead. Ohio showed a further decrease, compared with 1902 and 1903, the total yield of that state being 18,876,631 barrels. The petroleum pro-

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duced in Ohio, however, is of a higher grade and more adapted to refining than the product of either California or Texas, most of which is heavy oil, desirable for fuel use. The output of the Ohio fields in 1904 was sold at an average price of $1.257 a barrel, having a total value of $23,730,515, while the combined production of California, Louisiana and Texas, amounting to 58,502,266 barrels, was valued at $17,490,259.

Batson led the Texas districts in 1904, with a production of 10,904,737 barrels, the average price of which was 34 cents, and the total value $3,707,671. Sour Lake was second, with 6,442,357 barrels; average price 37.3 cents a barrel, and total value $2,401,911. Beaumont was next, with 3,433,842 barrels; average price 38.9 cents, and total value $1,337,655. Saratoga produced 739,239 barrels; average price 33 cents, and total value $244,660. Corsicana produced 374,318 barrels; average price 87 cents, total value $325,657. Matagorda, which was not rated as a producing district until August, 1904, is credited with 151,936 barrels; average price 34 cents, and total value $51,625. Powell produced 129,329 barrels; average price 43 cents, and total value $55,612. Henrietta, in Clay county, is first included as a producing district in April, 1904, when the production is put at 1,420 barrels. The total yield for the year was 65,455 barrels; average price 47.5 cents, and total value $31,091. At other points in the state 200 barrels were produced, having a value of $338, or $1.69 a barrel.

The largest month's production in Texas in 1904 was that of March, 3,066,242 barrels, of which Batson yielded 2,031,109 barrels. The smallest month was December, with 1,255,372 barrels. Sour Lake led, with 466,470 barrels in December. Batson produced 447,883 barrels. Spindletop declined from 554,227 barrels in January, 1904, to 150,392 barrels in December, or more than 70 per cent in eleven months. Sour Lake dropped from 904,163 barrels in January to 508,299 barrels in February, a decline of more than 40 per cent in a single month.

Saratoga produced 47,071 barrels in January, 1904, and in October the output was 128,601 barrels. In December the production of this district was 70,442 barrels.

While the figures show a wide range of fluctuation in the newer fields of Southeast Texas, where flowing wells are invariably struck in the early development, the record of the Corsicana district, where small pumpers furnish

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TEXAS IN 1904, BY DISTRICTS AND MONTHS.
(BARRELS.)

	Batson.	Sour Lake	Spindle Top	Saratoga
January	491,069	904,163	554,227	47,071
February	1,200,223	508,299	352,382	31,812
March	2,031,109	547,769	397,459	46,741
April	1,393,004	599,548	396,011	45,219
May	1,173,040	616,669	340,313	47,504
June	1,050,558	583,435	274,639	42,796
July	882,668	483,607	235,152	47,444
August	672,600	429,292	183,001	58,792
September	575,151	439,930	222,597	104,132
October	500,384	412,880	152,322	128,601
November	487,048	452,295	202,356	67,285
December	447,883	466,470	150,392	70,442
Total	10,904,737	6,442,357	3,433,842	739,239

	Corsicana	Powell	Henrietta	Matagorda	Total
January	29,995	10,979	.....	.....	2,037,504
February	29,569	10,760	.....	.....	2,133,045
March	32,039	11,125	.....	.....	3,066,242
April	31,101	11,344	1,420	.....	2,477,647
May	31,357	11,924	1,500	.....	2,222,307
June	33,409	10,456	4,000	.....	1,973,284
July	31,891	11,569	7,600	.....	1,700,331
August	32,849	10,575	9,600	3,598	1,391,307
September	31,986	10,296	8,500	21,003	1,413,595
October	30,883	9,627	9,055	16,370	1,267,122
November	29,184	10,090	12,395	42,804	1,303,457
December	30,655	10,584	11,385	68,161	1,255,372
Total	374,318	129,329	65,455	151,936	a22,241,413

(a)—Includes a small production in Bexar and McLellan counties.

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES IN 1904.

State and District.	Quantity Barrels.	Value	Value Per Bbl
California	29,649,434	$ 8,265,434	$ .279
Colorado	501,763	578,035	1.152
Indiana	11,339,124	12,235,674	1.079
Ind. and Okla. Territories	1,366,748	5,447,622	.969
Kansas	4,250,779	(Included in Territories.)	
Kentucky and Tennessee	998,284	984,938	.9866
Louisiana (b)	2,941,419	1,068,605	.3633
Michigan and Missouri	2,572	4,769	1.854
New York	938,234	1,526,976	1.6275
OHIO:			
Eastern and Southern	5,526,146	$ 8,993,803	$1.6275
Lima	13,350,060	14,735,129	1.10375
Mecca-Belden	425	1,583	3.725
Total	18,876,631	23,730,515	1.257
PENNSYLVANIA:			
Franklin	48,499	193,996	4.00
Pennsylvania	11,251,183	18,311,300	1.6275
Smith's Ferry	1,110	1,807	1.6275
Total	11,300,792	18,507,103	1.6377
Texas	22,241,413	8,156,220	.367
WEST VIRGINIA:			
West Virginia	12,6[illegible],253	20,557,556	1.6268
Petroleum, Volcano	8,433	26,225	3.11
Total	12,644,686	20,583,781	1.628
Wyoming	11,542	80,794	7.00
Total	117,063,421	101,170,466	.864

(b) In addition to this quantity 3,670,000 barrels were produced and unsold at close of 1904.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TEXAS, 1895-1903, BY DISTRICTS.
(BARRELS.)

Year	Corsicana	Powell	Beaumont.	Saratoga & Sour Lake.	Batson	Total
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
1896	a1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450
1897	a65,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,975
1898	544,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	b546,070
1899	668,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	b669,013
1900	829,560	a6,479	.....	.....	.....	836,039
1901	763,424	a37,121	3,593,113	.....	.....	4,393,658
1902	571,059	46,812	17,420,949	a44,838	.....	18,083,658
1903	401,817	100,143	8,600,905	8,848,159	4,518	a17,995,572

(a) Includes a small quantity produced elsewhere in the state.
(b) Includes a small quantity produced outside of Corsicana.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TEXAS IN 1903 BY MONTHS AND DISTRICTS.
(BARRELS.)

Month.	Spindle Top	Sour Lake and Saratoga.	Corsicana.	Powell.	Batson	Total
January	854,581	30,736	37,233	3,259	.....	925,809
February	734,642	19,636	31,855	4,867	.....	791,000
March	791,285	37,830	31,533	6,583	.....	867,231
April	777,596	28,043	32,500	6,034	.....	844,173
May	870,828	118,040	32,078	8,536	.....	1,029,482
June	817,107	439,557	34,547	9,716	.....	1,300,927
July	752,993	856,459	34,762	9,963	.....	1,654,177
August	661,741	1,223,355	33,079	10,777	.....	1,928,952
September	608,975	1,402,133	33,435	9,135	.....	2,053,678
October	632,669	1,652,598	36,642	10,085	.....	2,331,994
November	571,811	1,533,238	30,491	10,441	.....	2,145,981
December	526,677	1,506,534	33,662	10,747	4,518	2,082,138
Total	8,600,905	8,848,159	401,817	100,143	4,518	a17,955,572

(a) Includes a small production in Bexar County.

the output, reveals a steady production throughout the year, in the neighborhood of 30,000 barrels a month, or at the rate of about 1,000 barrels a day. In Januaryy Corsicana produced 29,995 barrels, and in December 30,055 barrels. The largest month in this field was June, with 33,409 barrels.

Matagorda started in August with 3,598 barrels, and in December produced 68,161 barrels. Since the first of the present year the production at Matagorda has declined, and it is not more than 150 barrels a day at the present time. Operators who have worked in this district declare their faith in the ultimate development of a large pool at this point. Salt water has been the drawback. Good wells have been drowned out in a few days, and in some instances the drill found only salt water when the sand was penetrated.

The combined production of the Texas and Louisiana districts this year will exceed the output of the California fields, and Texas alone may take first place in the list of producing states in 1905. The output of the older Texas districts for the first six months of the present year has been in excess of 1,000,000 barrels a month. Up to June 1 it was estimated that Humble, the new district which did not figure in the 1904 report, because the first well was not brought in until January 7, 1905, had produced 8,000,000 barrels of oil. The June output of this district is put at 3,500,000 barrels. This means a total yield of 11,500,000 barrels from this one district in the first six months of 1905. Adding 6,000,000 barrels as the production of the older districts, and the output of petroleum in Texas for the first six months of the present year must be figured at not less than 17,500,000 barrels.

There is always the prospect of new pools, and at no time has the outlook been more promising in this respect than at the present time. Oil has been found at Dayton, in Liberty county, between Beaumont and Houston, and the development of the new district is hindered only by the large production at Humble and the low price of oil. Most of the large companies have secured holdings at Dayton, and wells that are to be started shortly may penetrate a very productive sand and result in development that will cause production in Texas for the first six months of the year to be exceeded by that of the last six months. Excellent indications have been encountered at other points, and test wells now being sunk may result in additional peroleum finds.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TEXAS IN 1904 BY DISTRICTS.

District	Quantity Barrels.	Value.	Value Bbl.
Batson	10,904,737	$3,707,671	$.34
Sour Lake	6,442,357	2,401,911	.373
Beaumont	3,433,842	1,337,655	.389
Saratoga	739,239	244,660	.33
Corsicana	374,318	325,657	.87
Matagorda	151,936	51,625	.34
Powell	129,329	55,612	.43
Henrietta	65,455	31,091	.475
Other (a)	200	338	1.69
Total	22,241,413	$8,156,220	$.367

(a) Bexar and McLellan Counties.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN LOUISIANA IN 1902 AND 1903, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Barrels. 1902.	1903.
January	.....	46,560
February	.....	65,108
March	.....	82,900
April	.....	83,725
May	25,000	75,279
June	60,000	97,137
July	75,000	95,473
August	92,894	78,017
September	68,723	67,345
October	81,257	66,630
November	70,707	63,994
December	75,036	95,603
Total	548,617	a917,771

(a) One company's production averaged.

Jennings will show an average production of 1,000,000 barrels a month for the first half of the present year, and it is hard to predict how long this field may continue to produce at this rate. The bringing in of a 10,000 barrel well last month goes to show that the sand is far from being exhausted.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Humble field has not yet been fully defined, and the prospect for a new pool at Dayton, it would seem safe to say that the Texas-Louisiana districts will produce more than 40,000,000 barrels of oil this year. The production for the first half of the year will be in excess of 23,000,000 barrels, and it appears entirely reasonable to expect that the last half will show at least 17,000,000 barrels.

While the price of the Southeast Texas and the Louisiana product is low—ranging from 14 cents to 36 cents at the wells—there is little cause for dissatisfaction when it is remembered that the immense output of the gulf plain pools represents an absolutely new supply of oil, which must find a market either by supplanting the product of the older districts or through consumption as fuel in place of coal. The fact that most of the oil produced on the gulf coast is heavy and not to be compared with the northern crude in refining values does not permit it to come into successful competition with northern oil, except at points distant from the northern refineries. For instance, the refineries at Beaumont and Port Arthur are supplying a large part of the kerosene used in Texas and Louisiana, and are also shipping kerosene to other southern states, because they can get their products to the consumer, either by barge or rail, from Beaumont and Port Arthur at a transportation expense that will permit the oil to compete with the northern refined. Products of the Southeast Texas refineries go as far north as New England, and some are exported to Europe, but it has yet to be demonstrated that money can be made by selling the Texas oils in competition with the products of the high grade crude produced in the north.

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crude of Texas and Louisiana is in competition with coal, for fuel use. It is this market which is absorbing the great part of the output of the gulf pools, and only as this demand is developed will there be a steady market for the very large production of the fields. Less than five years ago fuel oil was practically unknown in Texas and Louisiana. Today the railroads in these two states use more than 15,000 barrels a day of crude oil for fuel on locomotives, in place of coal. Manufacturing and power plants, gas works and sugar mills in Texas and Louisiana are today consuming not far from 25,000 barrels a day of fuel oil.

As time passes, and fuel users are becoming more assured of the continuation of the supply of crude oil, the market for the product of the gulf pools is expanding. But the consumers are cautious, remembering their experience in the early months of 1903, when, after many of them had removed their coal furnaces and equipped their boilers with oil burning apparatus, the production of Spindletop—then the sole source of supply, excepting Jennings, which was in the early stages of development—declined rapidly, and fuel oil sold at 80 cents a barrel at the wells.

The accumulation of large reserve stocks of crude oil is a guarantee to the fuel users that they will be able to get what they need. The amount of oil in storage in the Texas and Louisiana districts is now about 20,000,000 barrels. When this amount shall have been doubled it will enable the selling companies to make many contracts which they cannot obtain now because the prospective buyers desire to have the real evidence of supply when they enter into contracts.

If the project now under way to build a pipe line from Kansas to the gulf is carried out, it will mean that at least one of the big refineries at Port Arthur—the terminus of the proposed line—will handle the lighter product of the Kansas and Indian Territory wells in preference to the heavy Texas crude. This refinery is now using about 10,000 barrels a day of Texas crude. The necessity for expansion in the fuel oil market for Texas crude will be apparent if the Kansas-to-the-gulf pipe line scheme goes through.

Price conditions in the Texas-Louisiana districts have never been settled. At Spindletop a lot of contracts for the sale of oil at the wells were made at 3 cents a barrel. Later the price went to 80 cents. This was just before the Sour Lake field was opened up, and at the time Spindletop began to show a marked decline. When Sour Lake was developed in May, June, July and August of 1903, the price at Spindletop went to 30 cents, and at Sour Lake it was impossible to take care of the production of all the wells. Oil ran into the ditches, and thousands of barrels went to waste. Contracts at 5 and 10 cents at barrel at the well for the output of the gushers were common. The price was up to 60 cents when the first well at Batson developed the shallow sand on October 31 1903. The market fell steadily, and contracts were made on Batson gushers as low as 10 to 13 cents.

At Humble the price posted at the outset by the pipe lines was 18 cents net at the wells. It has been cut twice, and is now 14 to 15 cents at the wells. Considering the very large production and the immense surplus of oil going into storage, the price is an improvement on the lowest market at both Sour Lake and Batson. At neither one of these latter places was the production during the gusher period maintained at the high average and for as long a time as it has been maintained at Humble. If Dayton is brought in within the next three months it will hurt prices at Humble. If the oil proves to be a better grade of crude than the Humble product, it will knock the bottom clean out of the Humble market. Operators are hoping that developments at Dayton will be delayed indefinitely.

Tables, giving the statistics in detail, showing the production of the Texas districts by months, the value of the output of each district, and the total quantity and value of petroleum produced in the United States in 1904, accompany this article. In addition, there are tables showing the production of petroleum in Texas from 1895 to 1903, inclusive, the production of the Texas districts by months in 1903, and the production of Louisiana in 1902 and 1903, by months. All these tables are from Mr. Oliphant's reports.

GROSS OIL OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES IN 1904 WAS 120,733,421 BARRELS.

In the year of 1903 the production of crude petroleum in the United States amounted to 100,461,337 barrels. The table of production in the various states in 1904, printed in this number of the Oil Investors' Journal, shows a total output of 117,065,421 barrels, exclusive of 3,670,000 barrels produced in Louisiana, which remained unsold at the close of the year.

The figures indicate an actual increase in the amount of oil produced and sold in 1904 of 16,604,084 barrels. If the 3,670,000 barrels of surplus production in Louisiana be added it will bring the total output of the United States up to 120,733,421 barrels, and the increase over 1903 up to 20,274,084 barrels.

This is the largest year's production in the history of the oil fields of the United States, and counting the Louisiana surplus, it represents the largest gain ever recorded in a single year in the oil producing industry. The greater part of the new output came from the California, Louisiana, Texas and Kansas-Territory districts, and most of it was heavy oil, in which the percentage of light products is small compared to Pennsylvania crude. This is particularly true of the California, Louisiana and Texas oil.

The average price received for crude in the United States in 1904 was 86.4 cents a barrel, and the value of the total output—excepting the surplus produced in Louisiana—was $101,170,466.

In 1903, with a production of 100,461,337 barrels, the average price was 94.26 cents a barrel, and the value of the total output, $94,694,050.

The price in 1904, while lower than the average figure received in 1903, was higher than the price in 1902 when the production of the entire country was 88,766,916 barrels or less by nearly 32,000,000 barrels than it was in 1904. The average price in 1902 was 80.19 cents.

The largest year's increase in the petroleum producing industry prior to 1904, was in 1902, when Spindletop and the fields of California furnished a new source of supply, amounting to nearly 19,000,000 barrels. In 1901 the total yield of the American oil fields was 69,389,194 barrels. In 1902 it was 88,766,916 barrels. Here was an increase of 19-377,722 barrels, of which Texas furnished 13,690,000 barrels and California 5,197,938 barrels—these figures representing the increase in production in these states over the preceding year.

Up to January 1, 1905, Texas had produced 64,793,109 barrels and Louisiana 8,077,807 barrels, or a total of 72,870,916 barrels of oil.

The close of 1905 will show fully 40,000,000 barrels added to this combined production in a singe twelve-months.

THE OIL FIELDS IN JUNE

Production of Southeast Texas Districts On June 30.

Field.	Barrels.
Batson	12,000
Saratoga	8,285
Sour Lake	9,260
Humble	117,410
Spindle Top	4,600
Total	151,555

Production of the Jennings District On June 30.

	Barrels.
Flowing and pumping wells	32,200

Port Shipments of Texas Oil in June.

	Barrels.
Crude	675,466
Other grades	221,630
Total	897,096
Daily average crude shipments	22,516
Daily average other grades	7,388

Railroad Shipments of Southeast Texas Oil in June.

Houston East, and West Texas.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Humble	2,013	472,856

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Saratoga	161	33,286
Beaumont	34	7,312

Kansas City Southern

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Beaumont crude	108	23,143
All points, refined	122	23,790

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Sour Lake	11	2,836
Gladys (Spindle Top)	11	1,924
Beaumont	5	815

International and Great Northern.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Trice (The Texas Co.)	753	175,426

All Shipments of Crude By Rail.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
H. E. & W. T.	2,013	472,856
Southern Pacific	27	5,575
G. C. & S. F.	195	40,598
K. C. S.	108	23,143
I. & G. N.	753	175,426
Totals	3,096	717,598
Daily average movement		23,920
Daily average port shipment		22,516
Total daily average movement		46,436

Railroad Shipments of Jennings Oil In June.

Loading Point	Cars	Barrels
Jennings station	311	73,857
Mermentau	838	196,442
Egan	314	80,484
Totals	1,463	350,783

Deliveries of Jennings Crude to Plaquemine in June.

	Barrels.
*By C. B. & B. Pipe line & barge	118,252
Railroad movement of Jennings oil	350,783
Total movement	469,035
Daily average movement Jennings crude	15,634
Daily average movement Texas crude	46,436
Total daily average movement	62,070
Total crude movement for the month from Texas-Louisiana districts, barrels,	1,852,099

Estimates of Production for the Month.

	Barrels.
Humble	3,500,000
Batson	360,000
Saratoga	278,000
Sour Lake	266,000
Spindle Top	138,000
Jennings	960,000
Total	5,502,000

Movement and Estimated Consumption.

	Barrels.
Rail and port shipments	1,852,099
Refinery consumption	440,000
Field consumption	50,000
Total	2,342,099

Amount Going Into Storage.

	Barrels.
Estimated production	5,502,000
Movement and consumption	2,342,099
Surplus production	3,160,001

*Deliveries to Plaquemine in May amounted to 34,396 barrels

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXAS-LOUISIANA CRUDE JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1905.

	Barrels.
Production of Texas districts (est.)	17,500,000
Production of Jennings (La.) district (est.)	6,200,000
Total production	23,700,000
Rail shipments from Texas points	3,767,609
Less oil moved in train loads and by barge to storage at Sabine	124,565
Net rail movement from Texas points	3,643,044
Rail shipments of Jennings oil	3,242,184
Less oil moved in train-loads to storage at Beaumont	1,053,040
Net Rail movement from Jennings	2,189,144
Pipe line and barge deliveries from Jennings to Mississippi river	152,648
Total net movement from Jennings	2,341,792
Shipments of crude from Texas ports	3,783,367
Net rail movement from Texas points	3,643,044
Refinery consumption (est.)	2,700,000
Field consumption (est.)	450,000
Total movement and consumption	12,918,203
Excess of production (estimated at 23,700,000 barrels) over movement and consumption	10,781,797

ESTIMATES OF STOCKS OF OIL ON HAND JUNE 30, 1905.

District.	Barrels.
Humble	6,576,000
Jennings	6,480,000
All others (including Sour Lake, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Sabine)	9,100,000
Total stocks on hand	22,156,000

CRUDE PRICES.

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted By the Pipe Lines.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

Humble	14 cents
Batson, 22 gravity or better	28 cents
Batson, under 22 gravity	20 cents
Saratoga	24 cents
Sour Lake	28 cents
Spindle Top	32 cents

Above prices posted June 9, 1905.

The Texas Company.

Batson	24 cents
Saratoga	24 cents
Sour Lake	28 cents
Humble	15 cents

Above prices posted June 8, 1905.

These prices do not represent the figures paid for oil delivered under contract for a term of days to the refinery companies, except in the case of the heavy oil at Batson.

Field Statistics for June.

Jennings—Two wells completed; 3 drilling; 1 rig up.

Humble—Forty-seven completed; 54 drilling; 13 rigs up.

Batson—Eleven completed; 5 drilling; 3 rigs up.

Saratoga—Three completed; 1 water; 4 drilling; 4 rigs up.

Sour Lake—One completed; 6 drilling; 4 abandoned; 1 rig up.

Spindle Top—One completed; 6 drilling.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRODUCERS OIL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Producers Oil Company, held at Beaumont on June 15, the following directors were elected: James Hopkins, J. S. Cullinan, Garva E. Strong, Guy Carroll and F. W. Freeman. Mr. Hopkins is president, Mr. Cullinan vice-president, Mr. Strong secretary and Mr. Carroll treasurer.

The report to the stockholders was as follows:

While the operations of the company for the past year have resulted in an increased production, the market condition for the sale of such production has been such as to greatly minimize the earnings.

The company has during the year extended its operations to the new oil fields at Humble, Texas, and to the Louisiana fields, and has continued operations in the older fields.

The investment and extensive production of the company at Jennings, La., is and has been for some time past tied up in litigation, and upon the result of this litigation depends the profits of the investment and operation in this field.

Owing to the litigation above referred to the company has found it necessary to increase its indebtedness to the end that it keep up its operations and protect its holdings.

The financial statement, as of May 1st, 1905, is as follows:

Assets.

Lands in fee, Oil Leases and Oil Wells, and all equipments and appurtenances belonging thereto, Compressed Air Plants, Drilling and other Tools, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Pipe Lines, Tankage, etc.	$1,210,059.14	
Cash on hand	258.38	
Accounts Receivable	27,147.84	

Liabilities.

Accounts and Bills Payable.		$ 217,665.36
Capital Stock		1,019,800.00
	$1,237,465.36	$1,237,465.36

Handsome silver services were presented on June 27 to C. A. Ewing and J. C. Simcox by their friends in the employ of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company. Mr. Ewing has been superintendent of production and Mr. Simcox superintendent of pipe lines for the Guffey Company in Southeast Texas, and the occasion for the presentation was their departure for their homes in Pennsylvania. They came down from the northern oil country two years ago to take charge of the departments of which they were the respective heads, and during their stay here made many friends who regretted to see them return to Pennsylvania. Mr. Ewing lives at Beaver, and Mr. Simcox at Rochester. Business interests in the north required their attention and this led them to resign their Texas positions.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S CONTRACT WITH THE I. & G N. RAILROAD.

A contract between the Texas Company, of Beaumont, and the International & Great Northern Railroad Company under the terms of which there is a joint service on all oil shipped by the Texas Company from Humble to Houston and then hauled to points on the line of the railroad company, was filed with the Texas railroad commission at Austin, on June 26, by President J. S. Cullinan and General Attorney Autry of the Texas Company.

The agreement proposes to allow the Texas Company 2 cents on each 100 pounds of oil in car loads, out of rates applying from Humble to points on the International & Great Northern and its connecting lines, when delivered to the International & Great Northern in its yards at Houston. The division amounts to about 6 1-4 cents a barrel.

The contract was made last February before the Texas Company's six inch pipe line from Humble to Tierce station, a point on the I. & G. N. tracks just inside the limits of Houston, was built. By its own terms it is not to become effective unless approved by the railroad commission. The Texas Company, according to the contract, agreed to build a six inch line from Humble to Houston, a distance of eighteen miles, and to establish loading racks, storage tanks and all facilities for handling the oil preparatory to shipment, while the railroad company bound itself to put in the necessary side tracks and equipment to take the oil from the Texas Company. The motive of the railroad company in granting a division to the oil company is set forth in the contract as follows:

> "And whereas, Said International and Great Northern Railway Company, for the purpose of obtaining for itself a constant and reliable supply of fuel oil and securing a large tonnage, which would be otherwise lost to it, and encouraging an enterprise of much benefit to the public, is willing to accord to the Texas Company the division of rates it desires, as above mentioned."

The division of 2 cents per hundred pounds to be allowed out of the rate is made regardless of the amount of the rate or distance the oil is hauled. It applies to all oil shipped beyond Houston on the International and Great Northern or joint shipment, first moving over the International and Great Northern.

The Texas Company and I. and G. N. contract proposes to give the Texas Company the division that would otherwise go to the H. E. and W. T. railroad. In other words, it seeks to allow the division to a pipe line instead of to a railroad.

Following the publication of the fact that the contract had been filed and that the commission had taken it under advisement, the general freight agent of the Houston East and West Texas Railroad gave notice to the commission that he desired to be heard on the matter before action was taken. Several of the Texas Company's competitors in the fuel oil business also have communicated with the commission, opposing the approval of the contract.

The Houston East and West Texas Railroad is controlled and operated by the Southern Pacific, and is the only railroad which touches Humble. All of the large oil shipping companies have built pipe lines from the Humble field to the H. E. and W. T. tracks, a distance of a mile or more, and have erected loading racks on and are shipping crude over its line to Texas and Louisiana points. Most of the shipments go by way of Houston, as various point in Texas, for fuel use. The rate from Humble to Houston on crude oil shipped via the H. E. and W. T. is said to be 12.4 cents a barrel.

The Texas Company has a loading rack on the H. E. and W. T. at Humble. Owing to the heavy shipments being handled over this one line the business is somewhat congested at Humble. The contract with the I. and G. N. was made to obtain a new outlet for fuel shipments, and that this has been accomplished is attested by the report of shipments from Trice for the month of May—the first full month that the Texas Company's line to Houston was in operation—which amounted to 879 cars or 196,442 barrels. During the same month the shipments from Humble over the H. E. and W. T. amounted to 2,178 cars, or 526,426 barrels.

In the month of April, during only a part of which the Texas Company's line to Trice was handling oil, the shipments over the I. and G. N. amounted to 176 cars, or 41,713 barrels and from Humble, over the H. E. and W. T., 1,891 cars, or 444,467 barrels. By comparing these figures with those for the preceding month it may be seen that the construction of the pipe line to the I. and G. N. at Trice probably permitted the movement of a greater quantity of oil in May, and the succeeding months, than could have been handled over the single H. E. and W. T. line.

If Humble had pipe lines to every railroad in Houston it would be beneficial to the producers and shippers, as it would afford facilities which they do not now have, and would permit a freer and heavier movement of oil—something badly needed. This is attested by the fact that of the daily yield of the Humble field, which averaged about 118,000 barrels in June, not less than 80,000 barrels a day went into storage, the movement by rail and pipe line amounting to approximately 35,000 barrels a day.

It is argued in behalf of the Texas Company's arrangement with the I. & G. N. railroad that it represents not only a further rail outlet for the Humble production, but gives the producers of the older fields of Sour Lake, Saratoga, Batson, and other points reached by the Texas Company's pipe lines, direct connection with all markets located on the Gould System of roads, which, as is well known, reaches not only all the principal consuming points in Texas, but in the adjoining territory, including the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mexico.

Under the contract it appears that no extra cost will apply to either the producer or consumer. The charges to them for collecting the oil in the field and delivering to the consuming point would be just the same as at present, regardless of which railroad or system they would make the delivery over, and so far as they are concerned, it is really a matter of no consequence to them whether the through rate is divided between two railroad companies, or a railroad company and a pipe line company. What they are interested in, principally, is extending the markets and increasing the facilities in every way that will better facilitate the handling of the rapidly increasing business.

Up to this time both the producer and consumer have been practically dependent on one system of railroad, and while the connection now made with another system may exercise a temporary hardship on the Southern Pacific in losing some of the business on which it has heretofore had practically a monopoly, the conditions may be reversed and the benefits of such an arrangement may apply to the Southern Pacific later, as it would in this case to the Gould System.

Owing to the remarkably rapid growth of the business since the Lucas gusher was developed, facilities of every kind have been pressed to the limit in order to handle and to meet the conditions that have been brought about by the excessive production, and have always been found inadequate to meet the conditions that applied. Looking at it from the Texas Company's standpoint, it means that if the commission can see its way clear to approve of such contracts being made, the pipe line companies and the railroad companies will be placed in a position to work in unison. But, in case the commission or the railroad people will not permit of such divisions of rate being allowed to apply, there is, from the standpoint of the pipe line interests, but one course to pursue and that is to extend their pipe line systems to reach all the consumption possible, without delivering it to the railroads or allowing the railroads to get any earning out of the business except to the smaller consuming points.

The Texas Company occupies very much the same position as the railroad in its relation with the state and the producers. It has the right of eminent domain, which carries with it the duty of handling all business for the public on terms of equality and without discrimination.

In so far as the producers, consumers or commonwealth is concerned, it is argued by the Texas Company that there is no reason why it should not be permitted to receive a division of its rates the same as any other public service corporation.

The action of the railroad commission cannot be foretold. Two of the members seem disposed to keep the matter under advisement. In dispatches sent out from Austin it is stated that these two commissioners will not approve the contract in its present form. In explaining the reason for this prediction, the dispatches state that the commission has no power to regulate pipe lines and that it could not, therefore, authorize a traffic or rate agreement, one of the parties to which is a railroad and the other a pipe line.

The Higgins Oil & Fuel Company's pump station in the Santa Fe yards at Beaumont was destroyed by fire on July 1. The loss is estimated at $2,500. The property was not insured.

In the well being drilled on the Richmond shell road about 11 miles southwest of Houston by the Fowler-Robinson Drilling Company, several streaks of asphalt have been penetrated and gas was encountered at 225 feet.

REVIEW OF FIELD OPERATIONS TO JUNE 30.

Humble.

Humble produced more oil in June than has ever before come out of an American field in a month's time. Careful estimates make the thirty days' output 3,500,000 barrels. This is at the rate of about 117,000 barre.s a day.

Forty-seven wells were completed in June. On the 30th of the month 54 wells were drilling and 13 derricks were up on new locations. Eighty-four wells were producing, their combined output being estimated at 117,410 barels.

The movement of oil from Humble in June was approimately 1,000,000 barrels, of which 472,856 barrels went out in tank cars over tne H. E. & W. T. railroad, 175,426 barre.s went through tne Texas Company's pipe line to Trice and thence in tank cars over the I. & G. N. railroad, and the balance by pipe line to Sour Lake and Beaumont. Approximately 2,500,000 barels went into storage at Humble. Stocks of oil at the field on June 30 were estimated at 6,576,000 barrels.

Two additional pipe lines to Sour Lake, connecting there with the main lines to Beaumont, Port Arthur and Sabine, will be completed and in operation by the end of the monta. The Sun Pipe Line Company expects to have its six inch line working within ten days. The J. M Guffey Petroleum Company's six inch line will not be in operation before the last of the month.

When these two lines are working it will increase the daily movement at least 20,000 barrels, or at the rate of 600,000 barrels a month.

Tnere has been no change in prices since the quotations of 14 cents and 15 cents posted early in June.

The principa. part of the new production obtained in June came from the north-east and south-west sections of the field. There has been a rapid extension to the north-east since the well drilled in by Simms and associates on the Armstrong strip of the Cherry late in April demonstrated tne productiveness of this territory. It was this well which was sold to W. B. Sharp for $25,000.

Farther to the east the Landslide Company has obtained some big wells on its Dunman lease. R. E. Brooks & Company and John O'Neil also brought in large producers on the east side. The Brooks wells are still doing a lot of oil, but O'Neil's big one did not last long.

North-east of the Brooks' ten acres, and 1350 feet from tne nearest well, the Moonshine Producers people brought in a 2,500 barrel well on the last day of June. This well is located in tne middle of a lease comprising 140 acres. It extends the field very considerably.

The deve opment of the south-west, taking in the oil town, is proving quite as satisfactory as that in the opposite direction. The wells belonging to L. M. Hoge and associates and to the Heywood Oil Company, located on tne Weed, are holding up in good shape. Farther to the south-west, on the Herman tract, the Smith & Granberry wells continue to flow, and the prospects for an increased production in this territory are good.

One of the largest sales of oil reported at Humble during June was a batch of 200,000 barrels, sold by the Paraffine Oil Company to the Rio Bravo Oil Company. It is understood that the purchaser has the right to take the oil from the supply now in storage in the Paraffine Company's tanks, or at the selling company's wells. The price is not announced but was around 20 cents abarrel.

Summary of Production on June 30.

Following is a summary of production at Humble on June 30:

Name and Well No.	Barre's.
L. M. Hoge 1 and 2	5,500
Hoge & Reese 1	6,000
Smitn & Granberry 2, 3, 5 and 6	10,000
Crosbie-Guffey 1, 2 and 5	7,000
Guffey Acre 1	2,700
Guffey 2 and 3 Cnerry	900
Guffey 2 and 3 Barett	4,700
Lone Acre No. 3	900
Simms & Armstrong 4, 5 and 8	5,200
Boynton & Co. 1	200
Esperson 3	200
Swayne-Harper 1 (rolly)	1,200
Teas-Kentucky 2	350
Heywood Oil Co. 5, Cherry	75
Bass Special 1	200
Silverman, Trustee, 1	1,700
Rio Bravo 1 and 3	2,950
East Teas Oil Co. 2	600
Higgins O. & F. Co. 3, 4, 9, and 10, Weed	1,250
Higgins O. & F. Co. 1 and 2, Cherry	80
D. R. Beatty 3 and 4	300
House & Beatty 7	500
Heywood Oil Co. 1, Weed	4,300
Tom Murphy 1	200
John O'Neil 1	400
R. E. Brooks & Co. 1 and 2	10,840
Ninety-Nine Pumping Co. 1	200
Ninety-Nine Pumping Co. 4	2,200
Sharp & Hughes 1	425
Moonshine-Producers 1 and 3	550
Fondren Oil Co. 1	100
Ben Tabor 2	950
Batson Oil Co. 3	1,250
Little & Mitchell 3	2,400
McEvoy 3	700
Paraffine Oil Co. 2, 4, 5 and 6	900
Big Hill O. & F. Co. 1, 3, 4 and 5	1800
Oriole 1	950
Landside 3 and 5	5,600
Landslide 6 and 7	7,100
Swayne-Edwards 1	4,300
Swayne-Underwood 1	2,500
Swayne-Neville 1	2,500
Coey Oil Co. 1, 2 and 3	7,300
Devore 1	1,600
Barrett 3	80
Moonshine 1	80
Myers & Company 1	124
Tenderfoot 2	128
Seaboard Drilling Co. 1	100
Wood & Fondren 3 and 4	650
Heywood Oil Co. 1 and 2 (Danbaum	150
Lake Development Co. 1 and 2	4,300
Total 84 wells	117,410

List of Wells Completed in June.

Following is a list of the 47 wells completed at Humble in the month of June:

Name and No.	Location
Landslide 6 and 7	Dunman lease.
Coxey Oil Co. 2, 3, 4	Lt. 9, blk 2, Cherry
R. E. Brooks Co. 1, 2	Brooks 10 acres.
Swayne & Harper 1	Lt 13 blk 2 Cherry
Swayne & Underw'd 3	Lt 12, blk 2 Cherry
Swayne & Edwards 1	Lt 13, blk 2 Cherry
99-Pumping Co 4	Lt 7, blk 2 Chery
Higgins O. & F. Co 5	Lt 2 blk 4 Cherry
Heywood Oil Co. 5	Lt 3 blk 4 Cherry
Commonwealto 8	Lt 21 blk 2 Cherry
Heywood Oil Co. 3	Dannenbaum
Heywood Oil Co. 1	Lt. 9, Weed
Burt-McGaffey 4	Lt 21 blk 1, Cnerry
Batson Oil Co 5	Lt. 9, Weed
Higgins O. & F. Co., 10, 12, and 13	Lt. 6, Weed
Tom Murphy 2	Cherry 6 acres.
House & Beatty 11	Lt. 15, Cherry.
Hoge & Reese 1	Lt. 8, Weed
L. M. Hoge 2	De Merritt.
Moonshine-Producers 8	Harrell 10 acres.
Moonshine-Producers 9	Moonshine 100 a.
Edgar 3 and 4	Acres 4 & 13 Long
Jordan Gully 17	Acre 22, Long.
McKallip Bros 2	Lt. 13, Cherry.
McKallip Bros. 3	Blackshear.
Simms & Armstrong 7 and 8	Lts. 19-14 Cherry
Moonshine Producers 5*	Moore 55 acres.
Sharp & Hughes 2	Herman, ab'ndn'd.
Smith & Granberry 5 and 6	Herman.
Hardly Able 3	Blk 10, Eckols.
Jno. O'Neil 2 and 3	Lt. 16 blk 2 Cherry
E. Tex. Oil Co. 2	Lt 21 blk 2 Cherry
Silverman, Trustee 1	Lt 8 blk 2 Cherry
Wood, Noble & Sharp 3	Lt 17 blk 2 Cherry
Ben Tabor 2	Strip 9. Weed.
Lake Developm't 2	Strip 9, Weed.
Total wells completed	47

*Drilling deeper.

Stocks of Oil at Humble.

Following is an estimate in detail of the oil in storage at Humble on June 30:

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co.	2,520,000
The Texas Company	1,727,000
Paraffine Oil Co	209,000
Higgins O. & F. Co.	226,000
Landslide Oil Co.	30,000
Edgar	36,000
Barrett	5,000
Rio Bravo Oil Co.	155,000
Mutual Storage Co.	466,000
United O. & R. Co.	12,000
Sun Company	283,000
J. M. Abbott O. Co. (Cnerry)	187,000
House & Beatty	554,000
Smith & Granberry	41,000
Steel tanks	125,000
Total	6,576,000

Jennings.

A summary of the Jennings, La., field, prepared June 30, showed a production of 32,200 barrels on that day, and 960,000 barrels for the month. Six wells were flowing. Thirty were on the pump and four were being operated with air, making a total of forty wells producing. During the month Carnes, Bass & Benckenstein's No. 2, Kneipp Water Company No. 2, and Moonshine No. 3 were added to the non producers.

Two new wells were completed, Heywood Oil Company's No. 4, a 10,000 barrel gusher, and the Morse Oil Company's No. 10. Tne Morse well was completed in good shape and indications were ecellent, but the bailing line broke and the bailer dropped into the well. As yet it has not been recovered.

Three new wells are drilling. J. B. Tierce No. 5—down 1,600 feet; Jennings Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 4—down 700 feet; and Producers Latreil.e No. 5.

The Wilkins Company will resume operations on the Wilkins No. 4 this week Work was suspended on this well some time ago for fear that its completion might interfere with the production from the Wilkins No. 2, near by.

Tne Morse Company is setting up maeninery to drill the West Virginia Company's No. 2.

The deliveries of Jennings oil to Plaquemine, on the Mississippi river, through the Carnes, Bass & Benckenstein pipe line to the Atchafalaya, and barges from there on, amounted to 34,396.08 barrels in May and 118,521.52 barre.s in 29 days of June, or a total of 152,648.60 barre's to June 30. The line averaged better than 6,000 barrels a day when in operation. Its capacity is about 7,000 barrels. In the course of three weeks it is expected tnat the capacity will be increased to 9,000 barrels a day through the installation of three additional pump stations.

Batson.

Batson production for June averaged about 12,000 barrels a day. Eleven wells were completed, to wit: W. G. Christian's No. 3, which came in on the 5th making 350 barrels; F. M. Gilbough's No. 2 on strip 9 of the Milhome, making 350 barrels; Britton Oil Company's No. 3 on strip 10 of the Milhome, a smal. producer, flowing by heads; Batson Oil Company's No. 1 on strip 3, a small producer; Ada Belle Oil Company's No. 4, 350 barrels; R. L. Autrey's No. 4, which came in a gasser and after four days showed oil and is now making 200 barrels; Providence Oil Company's No. 1 on strip 11, a small well, located farther north than any other producer in the field; J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's well adjoining tne Milhome, making 350 barrels; E. G. Christian & Company's No. 6, good for 350 barrels. In the older section of the field the Heywood Oil Company brought in a 150 barrel producer and Browning & Company got a small well, making 75 to 100 barrels. The E. G. Christian No. 6 is producing the lightest oil yet developed on the Milhome. Wells are drilling as follows: R. L. Autrey's No. 4, Christian's No. 7 and Armstrong & Bartley's No. 1 on tne Maryellen lease. The Guffey Company is starting to work again on its old location near town, and the Ada Belle Company is deepening one of its 900-foot wells. Drilling operations

(Continued to Page 18.)

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HOLLAND S. REAVIS, Owner and Editor.

COMPLETE STATISTICS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN 1904.

Through the courtesy of Mr. F. H. Oliphant of the United States Geological Survey, the Oil Investors' Journal is enabled to present in detail in this number, a complete statement of the production of petroleum in the United States in 1904.

Mr. Oliphant recently completed his report and it is now in the hands of the government printer. Applications for copies of it should be addressed to Mr. Charles D. Walcott, director United States Geological Survey, Washington D. C.

The tables published in connection with the article on production show the output of the Texas districts in detail, by months, the average price received for the oil, and its total value.

The yield of the various producing states, with the average price received for the oil and the total value of the output, is given in another table.

Texas occupied second place in the list of petroleum producing states in 1904, with an output of 22,241,413 barrels, valued at 36.7 cents a barrel, or $8,156,220. Louisiana ranks seventh, with 6,611,419 barrels, valued at 36.33 cents a barrel.

It is already assured that the first half of the present year will show a production in Texas in excess of 17,000,000 barrels.

It is therefore reasonable to predict a production of 30,000,000 barrels in this state in 1905, which will probably entitle it to rank first in the list of states, taking the place of California, which produced 29,649,434 barrels in 1904.

The combined output of the Texas-Louisiana gulf plain pools in 1905 will not be far from 40,000,000 barrels.

TWELVE DOLLAR OIL AND OTHER THINGS.

By the Tank Strapper.

In view of the Houston expert's assertion that Humble crude is worth $12 a barrel to the refineries, it must tickle the gizzard of the festive fuel oil consumer to know that he is paying only 20 or 25 cents a barrel for this valuable stuff.

If it be true that Humble crude is worth $12 a barrel why doesn't the Houston expert get an injunction to prevent the fuel oil consumers from burning the precious product of the Harris county field?

Does the fact that the field in located near Houston make the oil worth more than that from other Southeast Texas districts? There was no holler from Houston when Spindletop crude was selling at 3 cents and Sour Lake crude at 5 and 10 cents. Why not take up the battle for Jennings, where sales are reported as low as 12 cents on the field? The refineries are getting very little of the Jennings oil. It is almost entirely a fuel oil market proposition, and it is cheaper than the Humble product. The refineries are in the Humble market. Looks as if the refineries are some benefit to the field, despite the Houston expert's crushing-the-producer-to-the-wall story.

Consumers of fuel oil in Texas and Louisiana—flour mills, power plants, railroads and all sorts of manufactories—are getting about 1,000,000 barrels a month of Texas-Louisiana crude at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents on the cars. Not more than 500,000 barrels a month is being run through the refineries at Beaumont and Port Arthur. The Standard is buying about 500,000 barrels a month of Texas crude at the seaboard. It looks very much as if the fuel oil consumers were getting as much benefit from the cheap prices as are the refineries and the Standard. They could afford to pay twice the present price and still make money over coal.

If Humble crude is worth $12 a barrel, as the Houston expert says it is, under big black headlines, it seems odd, doesn't it, that the refineries will let the fuel oil consumers buy all they want at 20 to 25 cents a barrel on cars?

The producer is today paying the freight on the fuel oil consumers' cheap fuel picnic. The crude market is falling of its own weight—the weight of a production in Texas and Louisiana amounting to 5,000,000 barrels a month. With a demand for a little more than half this quantity, and the prospect of new production at points where tests are now being made, is it queer that prices are going bottomward? The pipe line companies and the producers are powerless to help the situation. No complaint, however, is heard from Mr. Fuel Oil Consumer. It is a picnic that he hopes will last all summer—and it looks as if he were not hoping in vain.

A story as ridiculous as that $12 a barrel canard really deserves no notice. In the minds of oil men it is a joke. But it illustrates, very aptly, the character of stuff that daily papers are inclined to palm off on their readers as oil news. Instead of making a conscientious effort to report true conditions, both as to field operations and the market, they hang on to something that promises a sensation. These sensations may cause the lay reader to become excited, but they only arouse the contempt of the oil operators. The very idea that Humble crude is worth $12 a barrel to anybody is foolish in the light of the fact that the refining companies are making no effort to keep the fuel oil consumers from getting all the oil they want at present prices. Obviously if Humble crude, or any other crude, were really worth $12 a barrel to the refineries they would buy it all and would willingly pay prices that would shut the fuel oil consumers out of the market.

Everybody realizes that oil is too cheap. Fuel oil should never sell for less than 40 to 50 cents a barrel on the cars, and crude should never bring less than 60 cents at the seaboard. But how is the market to be advanced when the designing fuel oil consumer insists on taking the oil at the lowest quotation he can get from one of four or five or a dozen dealers, all of whom are bidding for his business?

In volunteering to fight the battles of the oil producer the Houston Post has passed up all thought of the oil consumers throughout the state. It forgets that the industries of Texas are profiting immensely by the present low price of fuel oil. Never before in the state's history has there been such a supply of cheap fuel as is now being obtained in Southeast

Texas. If the price should go to 80 cents a barrel, compelling most of the fuel oil consumers to return to coal, would the Post continue to root for the producer, or would it execute a flop and proceed to show how the high market was driving manufactories out of Texas? The Post should always bear in mind that the pipe lines buy only a part of the cheap oil —the fuel oil consumer gets his full share.

Texas and Louisiana fuel oil users are getting about 1,000,000 barrels a month of Texas and Louisiana crude. Following out the Houston Post's line of reasoning it would appear that by taking this much of the supply they are depriving the refineries of a possible profit of $11,850,000 a month. Funny, isn't it, that the refineries will stand for this? That $12 a barrel certainly amounts to something when you know how to figure it.

One thing has been repeatedly impressed upon me in my association with oil men—the real ones never air their grievances in newspapers. The false alarms, however, are always willing to talk.

In Texas a producer never knows how much his well is making until he reads the daily paper. It is apt to be anywhere from 1,000 to 10,000 barrels a day—in the paper. It is never less than 1,000 barrels.

Oil news is like religion—easy to get, but hard to get right.

The wienerwurst man who used to sell "red-hots" at Ogden's corner in Beaumont, left town soon after the Humble field was opened up, and his successor has not appeared. Can't the Chamber of Commerce induce some good dispenser of pulverized pup to locate in Beaumont? It's going to be awfully lonesome next winter without a "red-hot" man on the street at night.

A goat at Sour Lake, known as Finnigan, wears a celluloid collar, a red necktie and a straw hat, chews tobacco and drinks beer. If you meet him on a narrow board walk and expect him to give you the right of way he will disappoint you painfully by butting you off into the ditch. He struts around town like a ward boss, bums with the switchmen in the railroad yards, rides on the switch engine and does various other stunts not usually expected of a goat. Sometimes, after indulging in a couple of beers, he takes a notion to clean off the depot platform about train time, and on such occasions nimble passengers find the telegraph poles very attractive. It is said that an ordinance has been passed making it a misdemeanor to give Finnigan the beer he so dearly loves.

Sour Lake is strong on goats, but Saratoga takes to bears. The thicket not far from the Saratoga field is inhabited by the tribe of Bruin in goodly numbers. Recently a boy captured three cubs and brought them to town. Wild cats also are numerous in the thicket. This southeast Texas country is not so tame as the mild and gentle tone of the Oil Investors' Journal editorials would indicate.

HEYWOOD WELL AT HUMBLE WHICH BLEW OUT AND BURNED.

The first well drilled by the Heywood Oil Company on the Weed tract at Humble blew out on March 10. The gas became ignited and burned ten days, necessitating the shutting down of all drilling and pumping operations in the immediate vicinity. This well was not equipped with a Decker preventer. However, it was H. R. Decker, inventor of the preventer, who succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The view shown above was made by Photographer Craig from the top of a seventy foot derrick, and under great difficulties. The gas flame in the center of the picture, rose to the height of one-hundred feet. Photo by Craig, Humble.

A STRINGER FROM STRINGTOWN.

According to the dispatches from Stringtown, Texas, an oil well has been struck in that vicinity that has caused the natives to gasp. The well, it is claimed, is one rivaling the famous Beaumont gushers but up to date nobody seems to know what the extent of the strike is or the exact location of the well.—Bartlesville Weekly Examiner.

Stringtown is a good name for the place, wherever it is. The correspondent who sent out the gusher story certainly did some stringing when he fed his fake to the hungry news editors who played it up in their papers. If you read the newspapers you will notice that every week or two there is an oil strike somewhere in Texas, and the wells are always as big as the Beaumont gushers. Nothing quite the size of the Spindletop spouters, however, has yet been developed in this neck of the woods.

THE GULF REFINING COMPANY CHARGES RATE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE STANDARD.

In a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on June 28, the Gulf Refining Company, of Port Arthur, Texas, charges that the rates made on the transportation of refined petroleum by the railroads entering New Orleans are so fixed as to constitute discrimination against north bound shipments and in favor of south bound business.

Instances are cited, such as the rate from New Orleans to Chicago (north bound), which is 41 cents as against 35 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New Orleans. It is directly and specifically charged that the discrimination benefits the Standard Oil Company and the companies owned or controlled by it, which ship refined petroleum in large quantities into the New Orleans territory from the refineries located near Chicago and at points in Ohio and elsewhere.

The Gulf Refining Company is the largest of the independent concerns operating in the Southeast Texas district. Its plant, which has a capacity exceeding 10,000 barrels a day, is located at Port Arthur, 18 miles south of Beaumont on a ship channel which connects with the Gulf of Mexico. It is allied with the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, which operates wells and pipe line throughout the Southeast Texas oil country. The Gulf Company is manufacturing all the various products of petroleum that are to be made from Southeast Texas crude, and is establishing marketing stations in all parts of the South. It is especially active in Texas, where it has stations in the large cities, from which refined oil is distributed to the dealers. In Texas the Gulf Company comes into direct competition with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company which distributes the products of the Standard Oil Company's refineries in various states. In Louisiana and the other Southern states the Gulf Company is bucking the Standard in territory which has never before been successfully contested with that company.

By means of barges and tank steamers the Gulf Company is enabled to transport its products at minimum cost to northern Atlantic coast points. It has a station at Bayonne, N. J., and another at Beverly, Mass., and is making a strong fight for a share of the New England business.

When it comes to shipping by tank car, however, from New Orleans to inland points the Gulf Company finds itself up against rates that are distinctly favorable to the Standard. It is asserted by a close student of this rate question that, if anything, the northbound rates should be lower than the southbound because the preponderance of business is south bound to the Gulf ports and the southern cities, making it necessary to haul a greater tonnage south than is hauled north. With this condition prevailing it is argued that the railroads should make their northbound rates attractive to the shippers in order to increase the northbound business and to equalize the tonnage. The ideal condition in railroading is to have the tonnage equal both ways.

It has been reported from Washington that the Gulf Company's petition represents a concerted movement to Texas independent refiners to secure rates that will enable them to compete with the Standard in inland territory, but the fact is that the Gulf Company is acting independently in the matter. It is backed by Pittsburg men who have the energy and the resources to put up a lasting fight, and it is understood that the present move will be followed by others that will cause the matter to be threshed out to a finish, and will probably result in getting rates which will put Texas refined oil on an equal footing with that from the North and East in the inland cities.

The document filed at Washington is styled Gulf Refining Company vs. Illinois Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, Alabama, Great Southern Railway Company, and New Orleans and Northwestern Railway Company.

The text of the complaint follows:

The petition of the above named complainant respectfully follows:

1. That the complainant, Gulf Refining Company, is a corporation of the State of Texas (having its principal office in Port Arthur, in the State of Texas) and is engaged in the business of buying and refining crude oil and in the sale thereof.

2. That the defendants above named are common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers and property by continuous carriage or shipment wholly by railroad as follows:

The Illinois Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, is so engaged in the transportation of passengers and property between the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the city of Chicago, Illinois, the city of St. Louis, Missouri and alterntae points.

(This section continues defining the termini of the various roads and asserts that said defendants, as such common carriers are subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4th, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereof.)

3. That the complainant, the Gulf Refining Company, owns, maintains and operates a refinery located at Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Texas, having a capacity of over 10,000 barrels per day of refined oils, and it has established a large distributing station at or near New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, so as to enable it to distribute and market its product.

That the market for said oil, aside from that exported to foreign countries and that shipped to points reached on the Eastern sea coast, is wholly dependent upon railroad transportation for reaching its market.

That a large market for such oils exists in the cities of Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., and the territory tributary to each of said cities, and said points are reached by the defendants as before stated.

4. The said defendants, acting in concert and for the purpose of preventing your complainant from shipping and marketing their oils in the cities and territory named, and for the purpose of preventing the complainant from competing with similar oils marketed in said cities and territory by other refineries, have established and maintained and now maintain and charge unjust and unreasonable rates for carrying petroleum oils, and have made said rates so fixed between said points for the carriage of petroleum in tank cars or barrels (car lots) being as follows:

New Orleans to Chicago, 41 cents per hundred pounds.

New Orleans to St. Louis, 35 cents per hundred pounds.

New Orleans to Cincinnati, 30 cents per hundred pounds.

5. That at the same time, the said defendants are unjustly discriminating against the complainant and in favor of its competitors (the Standard Oil Company) and the companies, owned controlled and operated by it being practically the only such competitor, by charging the last named company rates on petroleum between points above named, for a like and contemporaneous service, of the same kind and character, under similar circumstances, as follows:

Chicago to New Orleans, 35 cents per hundred pounds.

St. Louis to New Orleans, 35 cents per hundred pounds.

Cincinnati to New Orleans, 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds.

Louisville to New Orleans, 18 cents per hundred pounds.

6. The complainant further shows that the total production of crude oil in the states of Texas and Louisiana after a development of but four years, now amounts to about 30,000,000 barrels per annum, while the total production of crude oil in Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania fields amounts only to 54,000,000 barrels per year; that the petroleum oil transported by the defendants south bound is carried almost exclusively in tank cars, which cars can carry no product other than petroleum oils, and unless they can be loaded in the South with such oils for shipment northbound, they must and do return empty. That cotton seed oil and petroleum oils are transported in exactly the same manner; that cotton seed oil is much more valuable than re-

(Continued to Page 18.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOW-OUT AT THE HIGGINS NO. 2.

The following account of the blow-out in the Higgins No. 2 at Humble, on December 13, 1904, a picture of which appears on this page, is taken from the Oil Investors Journal of December 15:

The performance of Higgins No. 2 on Tuesday, December 13, will easily eclipse all previous records made in other Texas oil fields. The ten-inch pipe had been set at about 500 feet and, although strong gas pressure was noticed at about 800 feet, the drillers did not expect a blowout. The drill pipe had been removed preparatory to changing a bit, when, almost without warning, the gas pressure commenced to force the mixture of drilling slush and mud from out of the ten-inch piping. The column of fluid rose high above the derrick floor and in a few moments it became evident that a star performance was about to take place. As soon as the fluid in the hole was blown out the flow of gas became something terrific. The heavy crown block and its cast iron pulleys was blown high in the air and fell to the derrick floor, entangled in a mass of steel cables and drilling pipes. One section after another of the derrick was blown skyward. The piping that stood in the derrick toppled over and crashed through the portion of the derrick left standing, causing a total wreck of the drilling machinery.

Then a bombardment commenced that will long be remembered by the hundreds of speculators. Pieces of shale and gumbo varying in size from a hazelnut to chunks weighing fully fifty pounds were hurled from the ten-inch bore hole at rifle ball speed. Some pieces fully ten inches in diameter were thrown to such heights as to be lost sight of and finally fell 800 feet from the well.

The mass of debris in the ten-inch pipe would sometimes choke the flow of gas for a few moments. The pressure would soon reach such a point, however, under the "cork" that it would be discharged out of this enormous popgun with an explosive roar that could be heard for miles. It was estimated by conservative men who have had experience in the gas fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania that the well discharged gas at the rate of 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas per twenty-four hours. After a number of hours the well finally became completly choked at the bottom of the ten-inch piping and the flow ceased entirely.

Those who expected the exhibition to be the final performance of this well were treated to a surprise—for during the night the high pressure gas from the 800-foot sand had evidently found an outlet into the shallower sand strata located between 500 and 600 feet and by the morning of the fourteenth this abnormal pressure in the shallower sands sought relief through the various wells that had reached that depth on the neighboring properties.

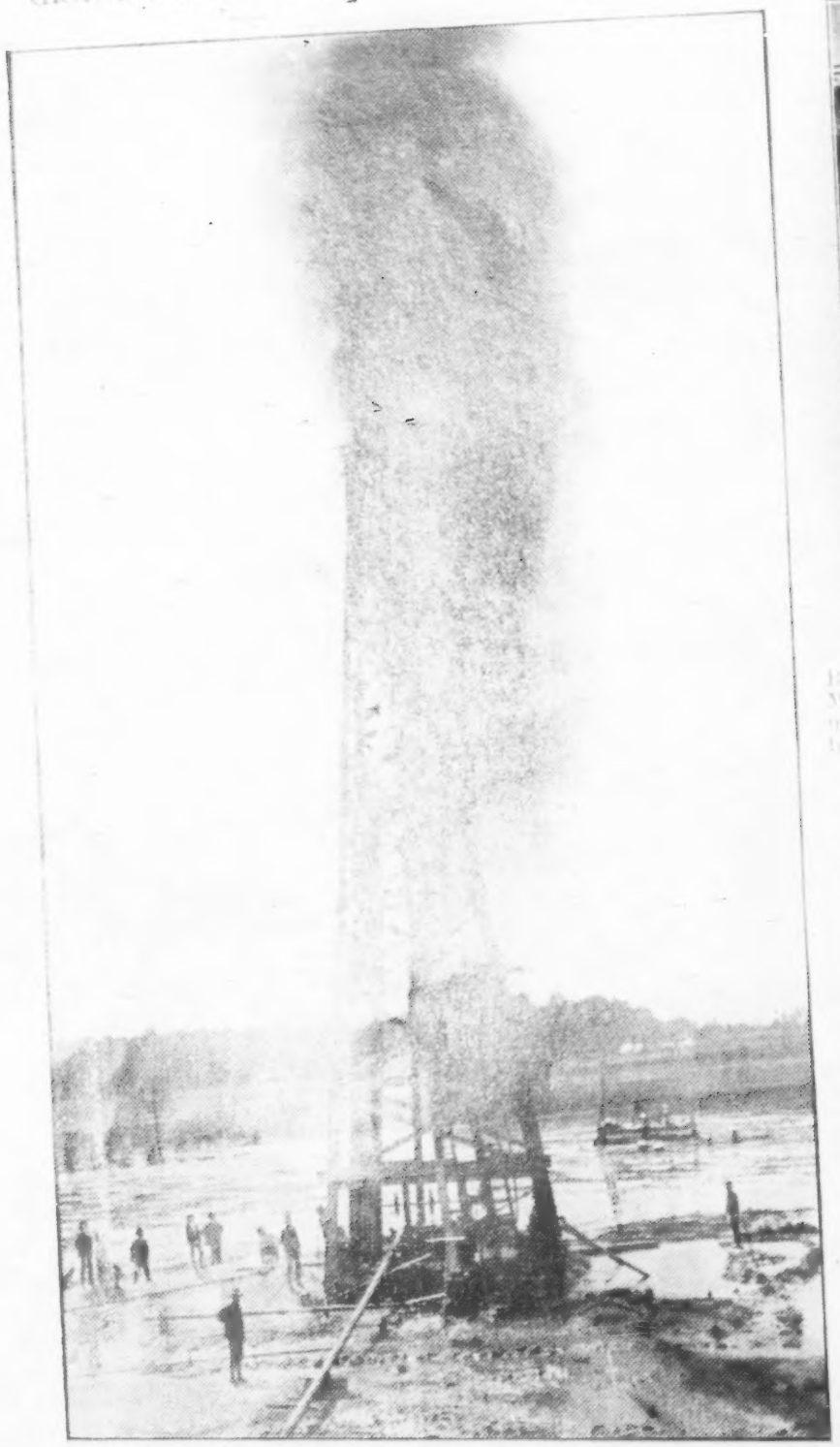
For a time it seemed as though every well in the process of drilling would be involved. The Sharp No. 1 seemed to be the well most affected. The gas and water began to boil up around the piping at this well and soon the effect resembled a miniature mud volcano. The derrick floor was blown up and large pieces of clay were blown loose from around the piping. The derrick was almost completely undermined before the disturbance ceased and in all probability a new derrick foundation will have to be put in. The interior piping of this well was not disturbed and no damage was therefore done to the well.

HIGGINS OIL & FUEL COMPANY'S BIG GASSER AT HUMBLE.

The second well drilled by the Higgins Company at Humble located on the Weed tract, blew out on December 13, 1904. The above view was taken immediately after it started. Later on the derrick was completely wrecked by the force of the blow out. It was this well, which, when choked up, caused the "volcanic upheavals" reported in the newspapers as having occurred at Humble.

VIEWS OF THE HUMBLE OI D IN H

GRANBERRY & SMITH WELL ON THE HERMAN



The Herman tract is southwest of the older development at Humble. Some good flowing wells are being brought in here. Photo by Craig, Humble.

The first gusher at Humble was brought in on January 7, 1905. In less than six months the field has produced more than 11,000,000 barrels of oil. Over half of this is now in earthen storage in the Humble district.

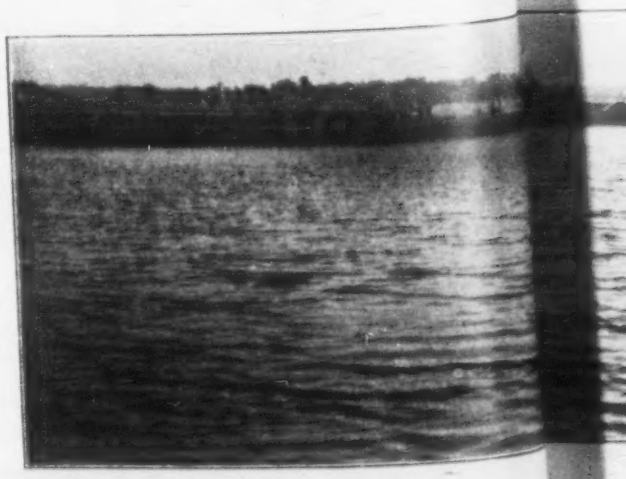
LOOKING SOUTHWES IELD FRO

On the extreme left, next to the tanks, 1, which cam Beyond it is the J. M. Guffey Petroleum ompan. To the rig Moonshine compressed air station. Th erri background in man tract. The largest flowing wells Hum n the section by Craig.

Moving a St ck ay of an O

The well in the background, on fire, is the th No. 5

One of the Texas Compan Oil Re



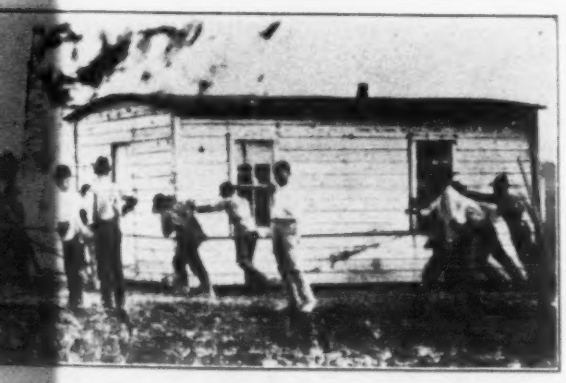
This is known as Tank No. 32 and contains rude Humble.

IN HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

ELD FROM LONG TRACT.

1, which came in on April 9, making 7,000 barrels. To the right, and farther back, is the Producers-ackground includes the Barrett tract and the Her- the section of the field shown in this view. Photo

y of an Oil Well Fire.



th No. 5. Photo by Craig, Humble

Oil Reservoirs at Humble.

crude oil from the Humble wells. Photo by Craig.

McEVOY WELL ON LONG TRACT.

A typical Humble gusher cleaning itself out preparatory to being connected up with the tanks. Photo by Craig, Humble.

One six inch pipe line is now in operation between Humble and the Beaumont-Port Arthur District. Two more are building. The distance by pipe line from Humble to Spindletop is 75.2 miles, and to Port Arthur, 89.3 miles.

REFINING VALUE OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS CRUDE AND MARKET FOR THE PRODUCTS.

There is considerable variation in the refining values of the different Southeast Texas crudes. The lighter product of the Sour Lake and Batson fields, ranging from 21 to 27 gravity (Beaume) is more [illegible] than the 18 to 22 gravity [illegible] Sour Lake, [illegible]

[illegible]

Product.	Per Cent.
Gasolene (68 test)	2.5
Kerosene (120 test)	14.5
Gas oil	57.5
Asphalt oil (residuum)	21.5
Loss or waste	3.9
	100.0

The foregoing represents the average of results obtained in treating [illegible] Southeast Texas crude [illegible]

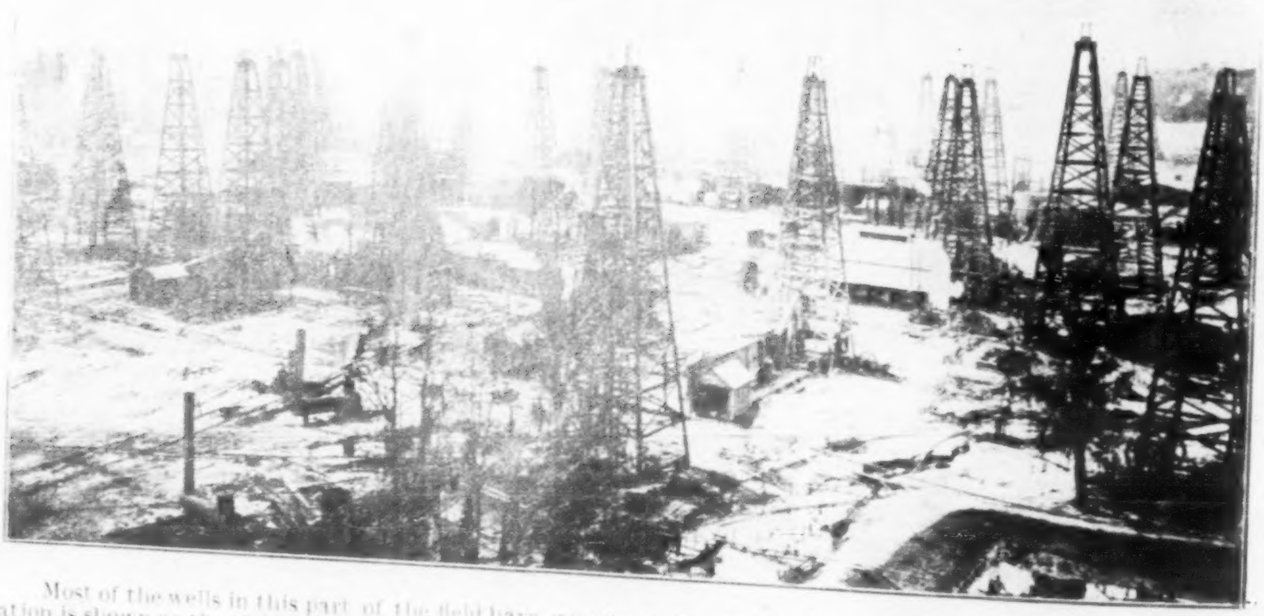
[illegible]

ing the price of Southeast Texas 120 test kerosene at 5 cents a gallon at the refinery and adding the freight rate to common points in Texas 1.6 cents, makes the cost 6.6 cents a gallon, delivered.

There is no legal requirement as to test in this state. All of the kerosene manufactued here however is 110 or better.

It is stated that the Standard Oil Company last year marketed more than five million gallons of Southeast Texas kerosene in Southern states outside of Texas. In Texas it is said that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company marketed four million gallons of Southeast Texas kerosene, and [illegible] a million gallons of South[east] Texas gasolene. This oil was

LOOKING ACROSS THE LONG TRACT TO THE CHERRY TRACT AT HUMBLE.



Most of the wells in this part of the field have gone to water and few are being operated. The Beatty pump station is shown on the right. Photo by Craig, Humble.

Loss or waste	2.1
	100.0

The foregoing may be regarded as the very best showing that has been made with the best grades of Southeast Texas crude.

Taking the average grade of Southeast Texas crude, and this includes the Spindletop and Humble product, the results may be given as follows:

Product.	Per Cent.
Gasolene (66 test)	3.1
Kerosene (120 test)	14.1
Gas oil	55.0
Asphalt oil (residuum)	25.1
Loss or waste	2.7
	100.0

Another statement of average results is given by a refiner of Southeast Texas crude as follows:

would otherwise be known as residuum, obtained from the heavier crudes of Sour Lake and Humble, runs as high as 25.1 per cent. In the lighter Batson crude the percentage of residuum is smaller.

Gasolene and kerosene manufactured from the Southeast Texas crude are finding a ready market throughout the South, and especially in Texas. The local refineries are in position to compete very successfully with the product of the Northern refineries in the state of Texas. The price of 150 test kerosene at the refineries in the North is now about 5 cents a gallon. The freight rate to Texas points is 4.4 cents a gallon. This makes the oil cost about 9.4 cents delivered to the jobber or distributor. Figur-

tributed in place of Northern refined, which formerly supplied the entire Southern market, excepting that portion of Texas which derives its supply from the Corsicana refinery.

In addition to the Southeast Texas refined which was distributed by the Waters-Pierce and the Standard from the Security refinery, the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur shipped by rail and marketed 4,304,755 gallons of refined oil in Texas and Louisiana last year. The same company shipped by steamer and barge to New Orleans, Tampa, Fla., Bayonne, N. J., Beverly, Mass., and Dover, England, 433,878 barrels of refined oil, 10,993 barrels of gasolene and 1,029,898 barrels of solar oil last year.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	Quantity in Barrels
June 15	Barge	Allegheny	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	Tampa, Fla	Refined	1,845
15	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Lubricating	35
16	S. S.	Ligonier	" " "	" " "	Gibson's Pt	Crude	17,687
16	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Solar	13,487
16	Barge	Providence	Texas Co	Texas Co	New Orleans	Crude	19,379
16	S. S.	Catania	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	Tampa, Fla	Crude	15,521
17	"	Larimer	" " "	" " "	Gibsons Point	Crude	17,477
17	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Solar	13,455
17	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Lubricating	427
17	Barge	No. 99	Texas Co	Standard	Bayonne, N. J.	W. W. Dist	25,959
17	S. S.	Col. E. L. Drake	Gulf Ref. Co	For Orders	New York City	Crude	37,686
19	"	Maverick	" " "	" " "	" "	Crude	10,974
20	"	Lansing	" " "	" " "	" "	Crude	43,983
21	Barge	Flyton	Texas Co	Industrial P.L.Co	New Orleans	Crude	6,391
23	S. S.	City of Everett	" "	Standard	New York City	Crude	26,157
24	Barge	No. 94	Gulf Ref. Co	For Orders	"	Crude	49,388
26	S. S.	Northtown	Nat. O. & P. L. Co.	Standard	Constable Hk	Crude	23,647
27	"	Bulysses	Gulf Ref. Co	For Orders	Dover, Eng	Refined	58,676
28	Barge	Providence	Texas Co	Texas Co.	New Orleans	Crude	19,556
29	S. S.	Catania	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	Gibsons Point	Crude	7,826
29	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Solar	9,969
29	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Asphalt	319
29	"	"	" " "	" " "	" "	Lubricating	356

Total (bbls) 420,200

Previous shipments in June 219,171

Total for the month 639,371

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	Quantity in Barrels
June 16	Barge	Barge No. 95	Security Oil Co	Standard	New York	Gas Oil	49,117
24	S. S.	Toledo	Sun P. L. Co	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	21,645
25	"	Washtenaw	" " "	" " "	" "	Crude	28,495
26	"	Roma	" " "	" " "	" "	Crude	28,667

Total (bbls) 127,924

Previous shipments in June 129,801

Total for the month 257,725

Total, all shipments, June 1905 897,096

Shipments of crude from all ports in June 1905 675,466

Decrease compared with June 1904 51,018

Shipments other than crude in June 1905 221,630

Increase compared with June 1904 143,807

SOUTHERN CAR MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY COMPANY'S NEW SPECIALTIES

The Southern Car Manfacturing & Supply Company, of which J. A. Wiggs, Jr., is president, has recently installed at Beaumont a complete machine shop outfit, capable of handling the heaviest work in the shortest possible time, thus offering special inducements for the patronage of Southeast Texas oil operators. In this territory the loss of a day through a break-down sometimes means a great deal—more than it would in an oil country where there are no gushers and where time is not such an important consideration as it is here.

The machine tools in the new shop are the latest improved turret lathes and high class boring mills, all electrically driven. The prime purpose in putting in the shop was to manufacture in Beaumont the Parker Patented Rotary. This is a new, up-to-date and mechanically perfect machine, thoroughly and strongly built, with every part made on the interchangeable duplicate part system, doing away with the necessity for machine work on the field, as every part can be supplied from the shop and will fit without additional labor or expense.

The same company is preparing to build the Parker Special Mud Pump for rotary work. It promises to embody a number of valuable improvements over the present style of pump used in this work.

The shop is now turning out a full line of rotary spears, rotary swivels and all repair parts for pumps; also oil well strainers and screens. In ninety days the shop will be manufacturing a new drilling engine. In addition to its own line of specialties, the company handles Snow steam pumps, Leidecker tools, United States engines, Mannington boilers, and a complete line of oil well supplies.

PARKERSBURG TANK COMPANY

CYPRESS OIL TANKS

J. C. WALKER, Pres. BEAUMONT, TEXAS

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

OIL WELL MACHINERY AND PIPE FOR SALE CHEAP

A complete combination standard and rotary rig for drilling oil and other deep wells, to a depth of at least 2,500 feet, with power and all tools and facilities perfectly complete, together with a lot of 4 inch, 6 inch and 8 inch regular oil well pipe line, for sale at a great margin. The above outfit of oil well machinery, piping and tools, embracing every possible necessity for drilling deep wells, cost, in the aggregate, about $7,000.00 and is all practically as good as new, having been used very little, but will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address

MISSISSIPPI CRUDE OIL CO., ENTERPRISE, MISS.

ELMER E. DOBBINS, President. B. J. HARPER, Vice-President.
JAMES P. FINEGAN, Secretary and Manager.

"YOU CAN GET IT"

AT THE

BATSON IRON WORKS

The American Oil and Refining Company, at its annual meeting, held in Beaumont two weeks ago elected Charles Chalson, president, J. E. Broussard, vice president and Marvin Scurlock, secretary. Mrs. Lizzie Bryant was elected a director. This company was organized during the boom in 1901 with $5,000,000 authorized capital. It has a well on Spindletop which is not producing. The company owns about 3,000 acres of rice land most of which is in cultivation and it will make considerable money out of it this year. However, it is in debt and there is now in course of formation a scheme to convert the corporation into a rice growing company. Mr. Broussard is one of the most successful rice men in Jefferson county.

The Oil Investors Journal of Beaumont Texas, has come to be regarded as altogether the reliable source of information concerning the Texas-Louisiana field. The Journal is receiving good support and deserves better—Daily Mining Record, Denver.

A Beaumont company has received an inquiry from Chicago for prices on Texas crude oil, f. o. b. vessels at New Orleans, in 100 gallon drums for shipment to Nicaragua. The letter states that the oil is to be used as fuel under marine boilers.

The Standard Oil tanker Maverick, which left Port Arthur on June 19, with a cargo of crude oil consigned to New York, was struck by lightning on June 26, while about 100 miles south of Cape Hatteras. No serious damage was done to the steamer.

J. EDW. CRUSEL

DEALER AND PRODUCER FUEL OIL IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS

OFFICES: NEW ORLEANS, BEAUMONT & JENNINGS

LONG DISTANCE PHONES

TEXAS DRILLING CO.

Main Office: BEAUMONT, TEX. Branch Office: SARATOGA, TEX.

A. M. BRITTON, Pres. and Mgr. GEO. H. JOHNSON, Secy. and Treas.
JOS. DROUOT, Superintendent.

Contracts taken to Drill Wells anywhere in Texas or Louisiana. If you have property you wish to test for Oil or Gas, Write to us. Correspondence invited. Best of references given.

THE ST. MARYS MACHINE CO.
(FACTORY, ST. MARYS, OHIO)
GAS, GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND
CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Write to A. A. LITTLE, Western Manager, Independence, Kans.

DEATH OF HENRY M. WILSON OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.

Henry M. Wilson, president of the National Supply Company, died suddenly at Pittsburg, Pa., on June 21. The funeral took place at his home in Franklin, Pa., on June 24. He was in his fifty-ninth year and had been associated with the oil industry during more than half his life. In 1869 he was employed by S. G. Bayne, now president of the Seaboard National Bank, of New York City, but then conducting an oil well supply house, known as "Tower Hall," and noted for the unique advertisements written for it by Mr. Bayne. When Mr. Bayne went to New York Mr. Wilson became a partner in the firm of Bayne & Wilson. Later the firm was Bayne, Wilson & Pratt. In 1894 Mr. Wilson, with Mr. Pratt and H. W. Bishop, organized the National Supply Company, which has branch houses in every oil field in the country. Mr. Wilson was in Texas only a few weeks ago, looking over the situation with Frank Black, the local manager. He had many friends in this section among the operators who formerly lived in Pennsylvania and the other northern oil states.

A Texas oil man who recently returned from Kansas brings information to the effect that the Burnett-Levy fuel oil pipe line project, involving the construction of a line from the Kansas oil fields to Kansas City, is off the boards for the present. The opinion seems to prevail in Kansas that the line will not be built. Fuel oil in Kansas City is not a very promising proposition with coal selling at $1.35 to $1.50 a ton.

The Bonham Coal and Oil Company of Bonham, Texas, was organized on June 17 and is preparing to sink a test well to a depth of 2000 feet, or until oil is found, at a point two and one-half miles northwest of Bonham, in Fannin County. A showing of petroleum was encountered in this locality at 40 feet and lignite was discovered at 108 feet. With its present equipment the company can not bore deeper than 300 feet. Arrangements are now being made to secure a regular rotary outfit and sink a deep well. The officers of the company are: William A. Bramlette, president; L. C. Penwell, vice-president, and Jeff Davis, secretary and treasurer. The capital is $25,000, which is distributed among the leading business men of Fannin County.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

THE
First National Bank of Beaumont.

CAPITAL STOCK $200,000
SURPLUS FUND 100,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 81,000

OFFICERS
W. S. DAVIDSON, President
W. P. H. McFADDIN, Vice-Pres.
V. WIESS, 2d Vice-Pres.
FRANK ALVEY, Cashier.
W. E. DAVIDSON, Asst. Cashier.
L. M. HEBERT, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS
W. S. DAVIDSON
W. P. H. McFADDIN
V. WIESS
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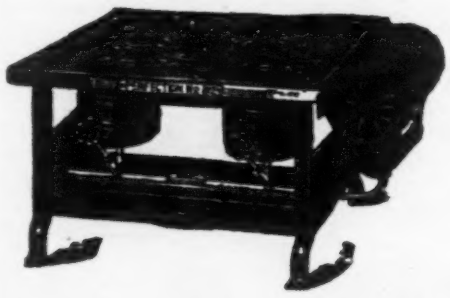

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FIELD OPERATIONS IN JUNE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

are rather slow owing to the low price of oil.

Sour Lake.

At Sour Lake one well was completed in June, the Minor Oil Company's No. 4. It is credited with 200 barrels a day. Six wells are drilling, namely: Davey & Boyle No. 1, down 875 feet; H. M. Terry No. 2, down 1,600 feet; Enloe & Jackson No. 1, down 1,100 feet; Glass Oil Company's No. 8, down 400 feet; the Gilbert Company's No. 14, down 400 feet; the Texas Company's No. 45, down 645 feet. The Burt-McGaffey well on the A. & P. lease was abandoned at 760 feet. The Minor Oil Company's No. 7 also was abandoned. The Moonshine Company has a rig up to drill its No. 5 on the Oliver. The field averaged about 8,800 barrels a day during June.

Saratoga.

Saratoga production in June averaged about 9,250 barrels a day. Three wells were completed: the Producer's Little Jap No. 6, making about 520 barrels, and the Core Oil Company's No. 1, making about 250 barrels, and the Guffey Company's well on the Vanderveort, which developed only salt water. Four rigs are up: The Guffey No. 1 on the H. A. Phillips', the Sun Company's No. 2 on the Petty five acres, the Britton Oil Company's No. 2 on the Queen City and the Producers' No. 2. The Sun Company's No. 2 on the Mary Hopkins has been abandoned.

Spindletop.

Six wells are drilling on Spindletop, namely: J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 59, bailing at 950 feet; the National Oil & Pipe Line Company's test southeast of the Hogg-Swayne, down 980 feet; G. W. Armstrong & Company's well No. 1 on the Higgins properre, bailing at 840 feet; Andrews & Burrows No. 1, west of the T. & N. O. railroad, blow-out at 815 feet, six inch pipe stuck; Heywood Oil Company's No. 13, drilling at 900 feet. One well was completed in June—Bowles & Company's No. 2 on the Gladys City tract. It is pumping 40 barrels. The field made about 4,600 barrels a day in June.

Dayton.

The Security Oil Company has ordered pipe for a six-inch line from Batson to the Dayton field, a distance of 27 miles. This company now has an eight inch line from Batson to the Beaumont district by way of Sour Lake, and a six-inch line for crude fro mhie Beaumont district to Sabine. It also has a four-inch line for refined oil from the refinery to Sabine. Its pipe line system is used exclusively for gathering its own supply of oil, and for transporting its deliveries to tidewater at Sabine.

It would appear, from the Security Company's action, that the Dayton crude is desirable for one or all of its purposes—the manufacture of kerosene, gasolene and gas oil. Some of the product of the the first Higgins-Paraffine well tested 17.5 gravity (Beaume), and it is stated that oil from the well now drilling tested 26. The Dayton crude is greenish in color and quite unlike the Humble oil.

It has been the policy of the Security Company to buy only the best grades of crude produced at Batson and Sour Lake. The company has not built a line to Humble.

The Higgins-Paraffine well, drilling at the corner of the Haggerty league, about one and one-half miles from the other wells, was down about 600 feet on June 30. It is reported that there have been several showings of oil in the well.

The Higgin-Paraffine No. 3, located on the east line of Section 119, H. & T. C. Railway Company survey, is pumping about 25 barrels a day. The Higgins-Paraffine No. 4, located about 450 feet south of the No. 3, is drilling below 900 feet.

B. R. Beatty has a rig up on the McLeod tract in Section 118—about three-fourths of a mile south-west of the Higgins-Paraffine wells.

The Sun Company has made a location for a well 200 feet west of the Higgins-Paraffine No. 4, on a ten acre tract leased from the West Liberty Co. The same company is preparing to drill on a piece of land 1,000 feet south-east of the Higgin-Paraffine No. 4.

Caddo Island.

The Shreveport Petroleum Company's No. 1, on the Caddo City townsite on June 20 was down 1,020 feet, at which depth there was a showing of oil. When the drillers tested it, however, they got salt water. They will pull the casing and drill deeper.

The Caddo Lake Oil & Pipe Line Company's No. 1 well (old Morrical-Savage well) is pumping about five barrels a day.

The Caddo Lake Oil & Pipe Line Company's No. 2 is drilling at 1,025 feet in shale. This well had a showing of oil at 950 feet. The oil was of heavy gravity.

The Caddo Lake Oil & Pipe Line Company's No. 3 is shut down at 60 feet, waiting on casing.

Brown Bros' well No. 1 is down 1,300 feet. They have had several showings of oil from 800 feet down. At 900 feet to 1,000 feet the oil was heavy. At 1,300 feet they had a showing of oil of the same gravity as that developed in old Morical-Savage well.

The Producers' No. 3 is down 850 feet, and is twisted off.

Producers' No. 1 is furnishing fuel gas for the field.

Producers' No. 2, the well that was ruined by gas blow out, and is now known as the geyser was set on fire June 18. It is still burning and at night it presents a wonderful spectacle, attracting visitors in great numbers. The fire may be seen for miles. It extends over an area nearly an acre in extent and at times the flames rise as high as 100 feet.

Libby & Company have machinery set ready for drilling the Latex Petroleum Company—the old No. 2 well in the Caddo field. This well is to be drilled deeper. It is now 1,830 feet deep. They are reaming down to reset 4 inch casing, and will test the well from the 1805-foot stratum where they had a showing of oil. If they do not get a well at that depth, they expect to go to 2,000 feet.

The St. Louis Oil & Pipe Line Company well south of Mooringsport is down 600 feet and shut down.

The following rigs are up on Caddo Island: Producers No. 4, Sec. 1 Caddo Island; Producers No. 5 Sec. 1, Caddo Island; Producers No. 6, Sec. 6 Pine Island; Producers No. 7, Sec. 7, Pine Island; Maxwell & Company, Sec. 32, Pine Island; Guffey Company No. 1, Sec. 7, Caddo Island; Guffey No. 2, Sec. 12 Caddo Island.

At Douglass Island, near Shreveport, the test well is down 1,100 feet. No showing of oil or gas.

The McCormick well, at the outskirts of Shreveport, is down 1,920 feet, and will be drilled to 2,000 feet.

It was reported in Beaumont this morning that Brown Bros., have found the pay sand in their well at Caddo, and that they have every prospect of a good producer of light gravity oil.

GULF REFINING COMPANY CHARGES

(Continued from Page 10.)

fined oils, and that the volume of cotton seed oil available for northbound shipment is much less than the quantity of petroleum oils available for such shipment, amounting only to approximately 4,000,000 barrels per annum; that while cotton seed oil and petroleum oils are placed by the railroads in the same class in the official classifications, yet the rates charged by the defendants carrying these products are as follows:

Between New Orleans and Chicago, 41 cents for petroleum, (north bound) cotton seed, 25 cents; petroleum 23 cents (south bound).

Between New Orleans and St. Louis, 35 cents petroleum, (north bound), cotton seed, 19 cents; petroleum 35 cents (south bound).

Between New Orleans and Cincinnati, 39 cents petroleum; (north bound), cotton seed 21 cents; petroleum 22 1-2 cents, (south bound).

Between New Orleans and Louisville, 35 cents, petroleum; (north bound), cotton seed, 19 cents; petroleum 18 cents, (south bound).

7. And complainant upon information and belief further avers and charges that the said rates are established and maintained by the said railroads under the circumstances and for the purposes following, viz:

The great part, if not practically all, of the south bound shipments of petroleum oil are made by companies owned, controlled and operated by the Standard Oil Company, a corporation of New Jersey, and the refineries of that company are all of them situated north of the Ohio river; that the said rates as so established and maintained, give to the Standard Oil Company an undue and unreasonable preference and advantage over the complainant and other companies producing and refining petroleum in the states of Louisiana and Texas, and the said rates have been and are so established and maintained by the said defendants, not in good faith in the conduct of the business of the said railroads, but solely for the purpose of preventing the complainant from marketing petroleum oils in the cities and territory hereinbefore described, in which the said Standard Oil Company now has practically a complete monopoly of the said business.

That the reason for high south bound rates on petroleum oil between St. Louis and New Orleans which is 35 cents per hundred pounds as against 18 cents per hundred pounds from Louisville to New Orleans, a considerable greater distance, is that the Standard Oil Company and its constituent companies do not distribute oils from St. Louis south, and the difference in the rates between St. Louis and New Orleans and Louisville and New Orleans occurs notwithstanding the fact that both Louisville and St. Louis on all other commodities have the same class rates from New Orleans.

8. Complainant further avers and charges that the said unjust and unreasonable rates so established and maintained by said defendants give an undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to the northern cities and territory hereinbefore described over southern cities and teritory to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantages.

Wherefore the petitioner prays that the defendants may be required to answer the charges herein, and that after due hearing and investigation, an order be made commanding the defendant to cease and desist from said violations of the act to regulate commerce and for such other and further order as the commission may deem necessary in the premises.

Dated at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 31st, 1905.

Gulf Refining Company, by J. M. Guffey, president.

Beatty has abandoned his well at Blue Ridge at about 750 feet, having gotten rock salt at that depth. He has moved his machinery to the Dayton field to drill a well on the McLeod tract. The Blue Ridge Development Company is down a little over 1,000 feet and twisted off; said to have had a good showing of oil at the depth at which they twisted

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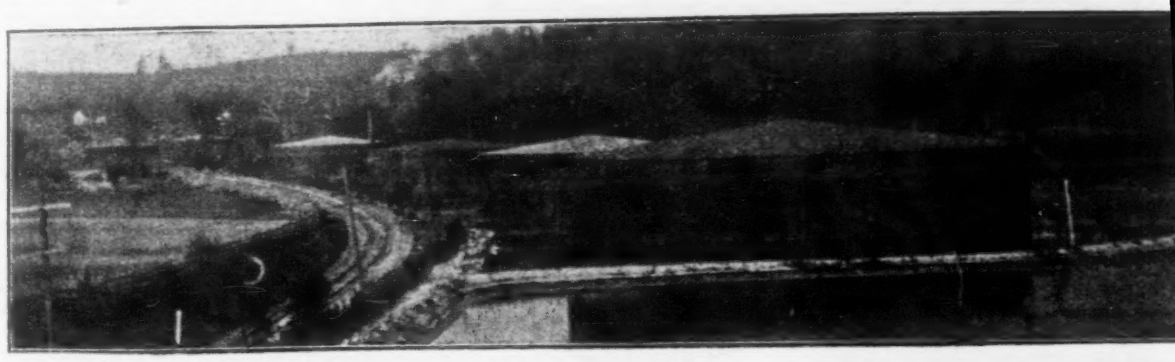

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